AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION - CLEAN VERSION

Please amend the Specification as follows:

- *Page 1, please replace the paragraph on lines 4 and 5 with the following:*

This application is a continuation of prior application Serial No. 09/089,271 filed June 2, 1998, the priority of which is hereby claimed.

- *Page 2, please replace the paragraph on lines 3-14 with the following:*

Returning to Figure 1A, the base transmitter 111 is typically mounted to a tower that is 120 to 800 feet high and is significantly more powerful than the transmitter of the wireless communication device 120, which is typically located approximately 3 feet from the ground. Consequently, the distance at which reliable message exchange can take place from the base transmitter 111 to the wireless communication device 120, labeled R1, is much greater than the distance at which reliable message exchange can take place from the wireless communication device 120 to the base receiver 112, labeled R2. Therefore, one of the many challenges faced by designers of communications systems and wireless communication devices is how to resolve the imbalance in bit-error rates between the forward channel (i.e., the path from the network 110 to the wireless communication device 120) and the reverse channel (i.e., the path from the wireless communication device 120 to the network 110).

- *Page 11, please replace the paragraph on lines 3-15 with the following:*

Figure 4 is a logical view illustrating various functional units provided in the wireless communication device 120 according to one embodiment of the present invention. Forward channel monitoring logic 440 receives signals from the forward

channel and generates a status for use by service quality monitoring logic 410 and state machine logic 400. Exemplary status values may include representations of the following: (1) No signal, (2) synchronization error, (3) frame error, (4) good frame, (5) reverse channel acknowledgment (ACK), (6) Messaging system ping, and (7) failed message from the wireless communication device to the messaging system. Of course, more or less status values may be used in different embodiments. For example, in one embodiment, the frame error status may be further broken down into two states, one representing a frame error at a low channel speed and another representing a frame error at a high channel speed. Further, other embodiments may distinguish between good frames that are filled and good idle frames. In any event, the forward channel monitoring logic 440, in a known manner, interprets signals received over the forward channel and produces a status for each frame.

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AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION - MARKED UP VERSION

Please amend the Specification as follows:

- *Page 1, please replace the paragraph on lines 4 and 5 with the following:*

[This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/060,416 filed September 30, 1997.] This application is a continuation of prior application Serial No. 09/089,271 filed June 2, 1998, the priority of which is hereby claimed.

- *Page 2, please replace the paragraph on lines 3-14 with the following:*

Returning to Figure 1A, the base transmitter 111 is typically mounted to a tower that is 120 to 800 feet high and is significantly more powerful than the transmitter of the wireless communication device 120, which [it] is typically located approximately 3 feet from the ground. Consequently, the distance at which reliable message exchange can take place from the base transmitter 111 to the wireless communication device 120, labeled R1, is much greater than the distance at which reliable message exchange can take place from the wireless communication device 120 to the base receiver 112, labeled R2. Therefore, one of the many challenges faced by designers of communications systems and wireless communication devices is how to resolve the imbalance in bit-error rates between the forward channel (i.e., the path from the network 110 to the wireless communication device 120) and the reverse channel (i.e., the path from the wireless communication device 120 to the network 110).

- *Page 11, please replace the paragraph on lines 3-15 with the following:*

Figure 4 is a logical view illustrating various functional units provided in the wireless communication device [160] 120 according to one embodiment of the present

invention. Forward channel monitoring logic 440 receives signals from the forward channel and generates a status for use by service quality monitoring logic 410 and state machine logic 400. Exemplary status values may include representations of the following: (1) No signal, (2) synchronization error, (3) frame error, (4) good frame, (5) reverse channel acknowledgment (ACK), (6) Messaging system ping, and (7) failed message from the wireless communication device to the messaging system. Of course, more or less status values may be used in different embodiments. For example, in one embodiment, the frame error status may be further broken down into two states, one representing a frame error at a low channel speed and another representing a frame error at a high channel speed. Further, other embodiments may distinguish between good frames that are filled and good idle frames. In any event, the forward channel monitoring logic 440, in a known manner, interprets signals received over the forward channel and produces a status for each frame.